

STOCKS FALL OFF A LITTLE.

THE RESULT OF VAST EFFORT.

THE TREASURER'S MONTHLY STATEMENT—

LEGAL MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN-

CREASED \$7,800,000—REDUC-

TION IN SURPLUS

\$5,000,000.

Sunday, Aug. 3—p. m.

The following is a condensation put in intelligent form of the Treasurer's monthly statement as of July 31, compared with the statement of June 30:

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.

Trust Fund.

June 30, '60. July 31, '60.

Deposits for redemption of notes of National banks failed in liquidation and reducing circulation.

\$6,819,788 \$1,622,623

Deposits for payment of interest on bank notes.

5,610,498 5,707,217

District of Columbia deposits for payment of interest, etc.

91,111

Total of trust liabilities.

\$25,530,377

General Liabilities.

\$1,622,623

Interest due and unpaid.

1,602,784

Accrued interest.

6,674,773

Matured bonds and interest paid.

1,564,937

Accrued interest on Pacific Railroad Department's account.

1,947,755

Postage due.

5,755,857

Piloting officers' balances.

25,170,500

Treasury notes outstanding.

3,746,823

Silver.

589,531

Total general liabilities.

\$10,810,098

Grand total of liabilities.

\$109,371,075

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion, less outstanding certificates and \$100,000 for reserve.

\$60,232,104

United States gold coins outstanding.

11,800,201

National bank notes.

3,351,707

Total gold and currency.

\$106,888,631

Silver dollars, less outstanding certificates.

10,049,867

Silver bullion.

10,649,530

Total available silver.

\$30,739,317

GOLD, LEGAL-TENDERS AND SILVER.

Supplementary to the general statement above, the following gives the particulars of gold, legal-tenders and silver in the Treasury and the outstanding certificates as of July 31, 1860, June 30, 1860, and July 31, 1860:

GOLD.

Coin and bullion outstanding.

\$300,575,511

Banking certificates.

Net gold.

July 31, 1860. \$300,575,511 \$311,541,409 128,164

June 30, 1860. 321,612,443 131,800,019 193,235,000

July 31, 1860. 321,612,443 131,749 194,062,014

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Noted Outstanding.

on hand certificates.

Net notes.

July 31, 1860. \$47,983,900

June 30, 1860. 917,575,000

July 31, 1860. 917,575,000

SILVER.

Total.

\$5,409,779

Outstanding certificates.

\$104,672,400

Total unpayable balances.

\$2,002,000

GOLD, LEGAL-TENDERS AND SILVER.

Supplementary to the general statement above, the following gives the particulars of gold, legal-tenders and silver in the Treasury and the outstanding certificates as of July 31, 1860, June 30, 1860, and July 31, 1860:

GOLD.

Coin and bullion outstanding.

\$32,962,675

Banking certificates.

Net gold.

July 31, 1860. \$32,962,675 \$33,515,910 \$314,714,000

June 30, 1860. 23,600,000

July 31, 1860. 23,600,000

SILVER.

Total.

\$23,962,675

Outstanding certificates.

\$20,551,151

Total 20,110,043 298,745,913

Net silver.

\$30,685,548

\$26,600,000.

By the authority of an act of Congress \$54,207,755 of cash, which was deposited by National banks for the payment of their surrendered note circulation has been covered into the general cash in the Treasury. While this operation adds not one dollar to the amount of cash which was in the Treasury, nor detracts one dollar from its liabilities, it does legally transfer a small deposit to the general fund for all purposes. Because of this, the Treasurer's statement shows an available balance, exclusive of fractional silver coin and minor coin, of \$104,672,400, instead of \$50,404,425, which would have been the available balance excepting for this change in the method of bookkeeping, and which would have shown a reduction in the available balance of \$50,404,425.

In addition to the available balance the sum of \$24,541,719 of fractional silver coin, minor coin and fractional currency, by which the available balance is made to appear as \$127,214,419, does not add one cent to the available balance for the reduction of the public debt. The last sum is available as legal-tender only for claims of \$5 and under.

The sum of gold, bullion held over and above outstanding certificates was reduced in the month of July about \$6,000,000. The net legal-tender notes were increased \$360,000, and the net silver dollars and bullion were increased \$1,550,000. The net reduction of legal money held in the Treasury was \$1,845,000. The net reduction of legal money held in the Treasury was \$1,845,000. The month's purchase of silver gives \$7,820,545 as the month's expansion of legal money in general circulation.

The Treasury now holds of net gold coin and bullion, legal-tender notes, standard silver dollars and bullion \$25,000,000 less than it held July 31, 1860. Adding to the silver coinage of the twelve months gives \$61,069,000 as the twelve-month expansion of legal money in general circulation.

THE CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

The Controller of the Currency's statement of July 31, 1860, is as follows:

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Total amount outstanding June 30, 1860. \$185,530,328

Additional circulation issued during the intervening months.

\$477,695

To banks increasing circulation.

280,699

Decreased during the month.

2,344,697

Decrease in total circulation during the month.

1,557,912

Total amount outstanding July 31, 1860.

\$184,623,079

Decrease in total circulation during the preceding 12 months.

223,750,161

Circulation received by United States banks (less before).

\$139,533,969

Increase during the preceding 12 months.

887,411

Decrease during the preceding 12 months.

2,036,226

Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with the Trustee of the United States.

\$752,300

National banks returning circulation under Section 4 of the Act of July 1, 1860.

29,837,907

National banks returning circulation under Section 6, Act of July 12, 1862.

27,381,819

Total amount on deposit during the week.

\$1,655,323

Decrease in aggregate deposit during the preceding 12 months.

29,713,355

* Circulation of National gold banks not included in the above.

\$185,357

U. S. REGISTERED BONDS ON DEPOSIT.

To secure circulation public notes.

Deposited \$1,000,000.

Funded from \$1,000,000.

Funded from \$1,000,000.

Funded from \$1,000,000.

Total \$1,000,000.

Decrease in aggregate deposit during the preceding 12 months.

\$1,000,000

THE WEEK AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the Stock Exchange it was a week of intense dullness in all the departments. There was a general small shrinkage in values for shares which was immensely and significantly out of proportion to the efforts which were put forth on a dull market to mark lower prices. It may be said that the entire specification of the week was devoted to efforts to lower values, and was an attempt in that direction to sustain the market. The dealers of securities had to meet the inevitable conclusion that an exceptional cause was taken advantage of to forestall an anticipated change in our tariff laws would be almost sufficient to explain the extraordinary movement, but yet it probably would not have been made, except for the unexpected advance in the English rate to 5 per cent on Thursday. The exceptional importation of opportunity for calling upon America to strengthen the European position in the face of the financial difficulties of South America, in which England is heavily interested. Yet it should be remembered that the Bank of England's bullion on hand was only £600,000 less than it was a year ago, and its ratio of reserve to liabilities was 2 per cent higher than it was a year ago, when its rates of discount were 10 per cent. The recent movements lead to the inevitable conclusion that an exceptional cause was taken advantage of to prevent any possible disturbance than because of a serious anticipation of such home disturbances. We learn that one of the shippers of \$1,500,000 by yesterday's steamer would have withdrawn it at the last moment if it had been possible to do so.

The London stock market closed on a basis of \$44-\$45 for the week, together with the

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